MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XIII. WEDNESDAY, November, 29th. 1797 NUMBER 634

IT HAS BEEN RESOLVED, *that the* ADVERTISEMENTS *which appear under the* OFFICIAL SIGNATURE *of either of the* SECRETARIES *of this* GOVERNMENT, *or of any other* OFFICERS *of* GOVERNMENT, *properly authorised to publish them in the MADRAS COURIER, or MADRAS GAZETTE, are meant, and must be deemed, to convey* OFFICIAL *and* SUFFICIENT NOTIFICATION *of the* BOARD's ORDERS *and* RESOLUTIONS, *in the same manner, as if they were particularly specified to any* SERVANT *of the* COMPANY, *or others to whom such* ORDERS *and* RESOLUTIONS *have a Reference.*

CIVIL DEPARTMENT: Fort St. George, December 24th, 1794. *ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.*

The Fourth, *MADRAS ASYLUM,* AND ROAD LOTTERY,

DIVIDED INTO
Six Thousand Tickets,
AND IN
TWO CLASSES,
FOR ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND STAR PAGODAS,
Under the Managment and Directions OF

Messrs. KINDERSLEY, WATTS and Co.
COLT, BAKER, DAY and Co.
CHASE, SEWELL and CHASE.
TULLOH, BRODIE and Co.
DRING, GORDON and CONNELL,
STEPHENS and COCKELL,
SATUR and D' MONTE.
JACOB ARATOON,
AND
AVIET SETH.

THE Whole nett proceeds to be appropriated to the Repair of the ROADS, in the Vicinity of *Madras,* and to other purposes of,

PUBLIC BENEFIT.

SCHEME,

FIRST CLASS,

1 Prize	of	2000	2000
3 Do.	of	500	1500
6 Do.	of	100	600
30 Do.	of	50	1500
690 Do.	of	15	14,400
1000			20,000

SECOND CLASS,

	1 Prize	of	10,000	10,000
	2 Ditto	of	2000	4000
	8 Ditto	of	500	4000
	20 Ditto	of	100	2000
	40 Ditto	of	15	2000
	1920 Ditto	of	25	48,000
1st Day	1 Prize allotted to the first Drawn.			1000
	1 Ditto do Last do			1000
5th Day	1 Ditto do First do			500
	1 Ditto do Last do			500
10th Day	1 Ditto do First do			500
	1 Ditto do Last do			500
15th Day	1 Ditto do First do			500
	1 Ditto do Last do			500
20th Day	1 Ditto do Last do			5,000
	2000 Prizes			80,000
	3000 Blanks			
			Star Pags.	100,000

The Price of a Ticket in the First Class Pags. 10
The additional Sum of a Ticket, bought & not drawn in the First Class, Pagodas 8.
The Price of a Ticket after the Drawing of the 1st Class 18 Pagodas.

COMPUTATION.

6000 Tickets at 10 Pagodas each	60,000
1000 Deduct of the 1st Class,	
5000 at the additional Sum of 8 Pags.	40,000
Star Pags.	100,000

The Tickets will be ready for sale on the 1st of December, and may be had at Madras, at the Carnatic Bank, and of the Agents at Calcutta, Messrs. Fairlie Gilmore and Co. and at Bombay of James Tate Esq.
The Funds will be Lodged in the Carnatic Bank, where the Prizes will be paid after a deduction of 10 per Cent. viz. The prizes of the first Class, 15 days after the drawing of that Class, and those of the second Class, 30 days after the conclusion of the Lottery.

THE DRAWING
OF THE LOTTERY IS TO COMMENCE
On the 1st of February, next, 1798.
LANE & HEEFKE,
AGENTS.

Fort St. George, 13th November, 1797.

By Order of the Executors,

To be sold by Public Auction,
AT THE HOUSE OF THE LATE,
Mr. ANTONIO DE SOUZA
Deceased,
On Saturday, the 9th December next,
IN THE FORENOON,
By Anthony Gaudoin,
THE EFFECTS OF THE DECEASED.
CONSISTING OF

FASHIONABLE Neck-laces and Ear-rings, Rings and Lockets, elegantly set with Diamonds, Rubys, Saphires, &c. &c.

SILVER PLATE,
CONSISTING OF
Curry Dishes, Spoons, Salt Cellers, Candlesticks, Waiters, &c. &c.

Bengal and Madras Piece Goods.
In small lots, for the convenience of the Purchasers.

BOOKS,
English, French, and Portuguese.

FURNITURE,
Large Square and Globe Lanthorns, Looking Glasses, Bombay Wood Cots, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Bureaus, Book-cases, &c. &c.

THE SALE
will be continued, until the whole is disposed off.

Advertisement,

Leamy & Reynolds,

BEG to inform their Friends and the Public that they expect their INVESTMENT, will arrive from CHINA, in the course of the ensuing Month.
COMMISSIONS from the OUTSTATIONS will be despatched agreeably to the order in which they are received.
29th November, 1797.

A. Goodall,
CONTINUES TO SELL HIS MUCH APPROVED
FINE
HYSON TEA,
Wholesale and Retail,
A considerable allowance made to any, taking a quantity not less than a Chest.
ALSO
A Few Tubs of
SUGAR CANDY,
With a Variety of
EUROPE ARTICLES,
As formerly Advertised,
N. B. Lady's RIDING HABITS, ARMY and NAVY UNIFORMS, and Gentlemen's CLOTHS of all descriptions, made as usual.

Advertisement,

To be sold by Public Outcry.
AT THE EXCHANGE,
On FRIDAY the 15th December,
At 12 o'Clock,
To the Highest Bidder, without reserve.
THREE SHARES IN THE
MADRAS EXCHANGE,
IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.
APPLY TO
MR. P. M. CASSIN,
The Agent for the Concern.
Madras, 28th November, 1797.

For Sale.

AT
Messrs. Stephens & Cockell's
A FEW CHESTS OF
CHAMPAGNE WINE,
OF
A SUPERIOR QUALITY,
EITHER BY THE
CHEST *or* DOZEN,
ALSO
SOME LA FITE'S
CLARET,
LATELY IMPORTED
At 55 Pagodas per Chest.

Advertisement.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the House and Garden Situated at St. Thome on the North side of the Madre Deces Church, belonged to my late Father, MYLAPRACAUSA MOODELIAR, but as David Vauyen and Seeman, who obtained Letters of Administration for Yellammall Deceased, do wrongfully endeavour to Dispose of the said House and Garden which is my lawfull right by the Deed in my Possession, no Person may buy the said House and Garden from the said David Vauyen and Seeman, till this Cause shall be Settled by Government. The said David Vauyen and Seeman, ran away from Pondicherry to this Place, as they could not prove their claim.

For Private Sale.

By J. L. Heefke,
EXCELLENT COLUMBO
ARRACK,
IN HOLE AND HALF LEAGUERS.

For Private Sale,

By J. L. Heefke,
AT HIS ROOMS,
VERY GOOD,
MADEIRA,
IN PIPES, AT 95 PAGODAS,
and in Bottles per dozen, 3½.
VERY FINE
HYSON TEA,
per Quarter Chest, at 45
In Catties of 23 lb 22 and per Single 1 lb.

To be Sol[d].

A PAIR of very Val[uable A]RAB CARRIAGE H[O]RSES, [...] imported fro[m] Bombay, and also [...] Euro[pe B]uilt CURRIC[LE] [...] T [...]

M[...] D[...], and Co

[Mo]rtgage Bonds.

PRINTE[D] Mortgage Bonds, w[...] Ordinary I[NT]ERE[S]T BONDS [...], to be had at th[e C]ourie[r] Office.

Messrs. Dring Gordon & Co[nn]ell,
HAVE REMAINING
A few Pipes of very Good
MADEIRA,
At 130 Pagodas Per Pipe.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Wright Hurst, & Branson,
This day WEDNESDAY, the 29th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 11 o'Clock;
The following Articles.

TEN Dozen pair of Silk Hose,—Five Dozen pair of Cotton Hose,—Seventeen Cock'd Hats Trim'd,—Eight fine Round Hats,—Nine Boys do.—One hundred Hackle Feathers,—Twenty Scarlet and Gold Sword Knots.
A Quatity of Braid for Loops, and 12 Doz. Scarlet and Gold Hat Bands.
Eight Accaromtic Telescopes Inlaid,—Fifteen Thermmeters in Fish Skin Cases.
A few sets of White Ivory Handled Knives and Forks,—and a few sets of Green ditto.
A variety of Elegant Pocket Books, and one doz. Silver Pencil Cases,—Fifty Riding Whips—Five pair Stirrup Leathers.
AND
One Neat Plated Bandy Harness.
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
THE REMAINS OF
FRENCH CLARET,
(REAL LA FITE,)
AND
CHATEAU MARGEAU.
As Advertised in former Papers,
IN LOTS OF THREE DOZEN.
AND
ONE HUNDRED DOZEN OF
MADEIRA.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Wright Hurst, & Branson,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
To-morrow THURSDAY, the 30th. Instant,
Sale to Commence at 11 o'Clock,
THE FOLLOWING
ARTICLES,

THREE Dozen Jars of Jam and Jelly from Hoffman, Six Dozen Pots of Jam and Jelly from ditto, Six Dozen fluted Pint Tumblers, Six Dozen 3 Gill ditto, Twelve Dozen of fluted Claret Glasses, Eighteen Glass Ink Stands, Eighteen Wedge-wood ditto, Twenty Canisters of Battle Powder 1 lb. Each, Ten Canisters of ditto, 5 lb. Each, Twenty Bags of Shot from No. 5 to 8, An Invoice of Elegant Cut Spare Cruet Bottles, Four Dozen Ink and Sand Glasses,
AND
Forty Dozen Plain Gill Tumblers.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Wright, Hurst and Branson,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On TUESDAY, the 5th December,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 12 o'Clock,
AN EXTENSIVE INVOICE OF
IRONMONGERY,
CONSISTING OF

[...] Round Compasses, Square Ditto, two [...]ales with Steel Joints, three feet Do. with Ditto, Princess Metal Nails, two Inch Brass Till Locks, three Inch Ditto, Razors, Brass Compasses, Bright Augurs, Periner Chis[els], [...] saw Files, Tinnor Saw Ditto, three Sq[uare] [...] Flat Ditto, Ruff Ditto, Half Round D[...] Ditto, Cast Steel Ditt[o] Round Ditto, Plane Irons, Scissars, Box head [B]itts, and Double Worm Gimblets.

For Private Sale.

A NEAT Handsome CARRIAGE or PHŒTON HARNESS, came out on the last Indiamen, has been used very little. Lowest price Sixty Pagodas.
ENQUIRE of HOPE CARD and CO.

To the EDITOR of the MADRAS COURIER.

SIR

I consider the inſtance which your Correſpondent Z. has afforded you, of the CHARITY of a wealthy BRAHMIN, as being in itſelf exceedingly commendable; and althought I do not mean to detract from the merit of that, or ſimilar acts of munificence, which the HINDOOS, and other NATIVES occaſionally perform, yet I cannot help being a little *ſceptical* as to the motives which give riſe to ſuch profuſe Liberality; and of the degree of genuine goodneſs, from which they might be ſuppoſed to ſpring.

One thing in particular, that of the excluſion of WIDOWERS, and WIDOWS, but particularly of the latter, from a participation in the benefits of ſuch charities, appears to an unenlightened EUROPEAN, a matter *of juſt ſurpriſe*; for, according to our notions, WIDOWS, but particularly ſuch as are in *poverty*, and *diſtreſs*, ſhould be, and in general are, the very firſt objects of our humanity and care.

I ſhould be glad that your Correſpondent would explain the cauſe of this very ſtriking difference between their Tenets, and ours; and in the mean time, as he ſeems to profeſs himſelf a great admirer of the Hindoos, by the expreſſion that "their general character and cuſtoms are placed (by ſuch actions) beyond the reach of Eulogy or Detraction," ſo I would recommend to him, if he ever looks into a BIBLE, to ſee what ST. JAMES in his Epiſtle (*Chap. 1ſt. Verſe. 27th.*) has ſaid on the Subject.

As he has expreſſed his admiration of the cuſtoms of the HINDOOS in ſuch high terms, it is but fair that I ſhould conclude by avowing my entire approbation of the genuine principles of Benevolence, which are contained in the abovementioned Epiſtle: as well as, my humble admiration of the DIVINE SYSTEM of PURITY, and HOLINESS, which OUR RELIGION, above every other Religion in the world, inculcates.

S.

Calcutta, 9th November 1797.

PUBLIC MEETING.

On Wedneſday laſt, a numerous meeting of the Inhabitants of this Place, was held at the Exchange—ſoon after Eleven o'clock, Mr. Oakes was called to the Chair, and addreſſed the Meeting in the following words; which were taken down by a Gentleman preſent, in ſhort hand.

"GENTLEMEN,

The public Advertiſement has announced the occaſion of your being requeſted to aſſemble here this day: is falls to my lot to addreſs you, and I feel how unworthily, when I advert to the gentlemen who joined me in ſoliciting this meeting; but I will detain you no longer than is neceſſary from the nature of the communication I have to make you—It has long been a ſubject of complaint, that meaſures have never been effectually purſued to afford to this Settlement, the benefit that would reſult from a well regulated Police. During Mr. Dupre's Geverment, ſome efforts were made towards it; but they were inſipient efforts only—they yeilded almoſt to the firſt difficulties that occurred, and the evil complained of became only more confirmed, by the unſucceſsful attempt that had been made to correct it; ſome years afterwards, and I am ſorry to obſerve, that the interval was marked by increaſing impoſition on the public—the ſubject was revived; and a very laborious and able inveſtigation took place, during the Adminiſtation of Sir Archibald Campbell—I have already ſtated that a failure of ſucceſs in the firſt inſtance was attributable to a want of perſeverance, and an almoſt equal failure aroſe on the ſecond occaſion, from a totally oppoſite cauſe—from an exceſs of zeal, which prompted ſuch minutiæ of Regulation and ſo interfered with Domeſtic Arrangement, as to revolt thoſe, who before had been the moſt ſtrenuous, in the cauſe—The conſequences of this ſecond triumph to the Natives, were ſuch as might have been expected—from that time, to the preſent, the prices of every article of life, have progreſſively increaſed, and without any reaſonable cauſe: and at the preſent hour, when the bleſſings of plenty are ſo liberally diſpenſed to us, they are riſen to ſuch a height, that no one, whoſe income is but moderate, is enabled to live with any ſort of comfort, a fact, which cannot but a[illegible]ch to the ſenſibility of every gentleman, and bind[illegible] a ſtrict adherence to the Regulations, [illegible] be eſtabliſhed, however much, his ample means, may render him indifferent, as to the amount of his expences.

The general ſubject upon which I [illegible] ſpeaking, was lately brought bef[illegible]ent Governor, my Lord Hobart [illegible] Lordſhip, giving it a [illegible]ſideration it deſerved, was pleaſe[illegible] to Addreſs a Letter, jointly to Mr. Ch[illegible] Mr. Kinderſley, Major Allan and myſe[illegible], which I ſhall now have the honor of reading."

To Meſſrs. OAKES, CHAMIER, KINDERSLY, & MAJOR ALLAN.

GENTLEMEN,

THE inconvenience generally felt and complained of, by the Reſidents of Madras, for want of eſtabliſhed Regulations reſpecting the price and ſale of Proviſions, the wages of Artificers, Palankeen boys, Coolies and other deſcription of Labourers; having induced me to reviſe the Proceedings of a Committee formerly inſtituted, with a view to remedy ſimilar inconveniences, but which, for reaſons that I am not accurately informed of, was not productive of the intended effect; I am led to hope, that with your aſſiſtance, an attempt at preſent, may be attended with a more ſucceſsful iſſue.

It has been ſuggeſted, that one of the principal cauſes, which occaſioned the failure of the plan, in contemplation at the period above alluded to, was, its having embraced too many objects, and that if it had been confined to the more practicable and material ones, it would certainly have been carried into execution. An attempt to regulate the wages of every deſcription of Servants in a Gentleman's family; to decide in a ſummary and arbitrary manner, upon queſtions regarding the caſts and Cuſtoms of the Natives; to collect the whole maſs of Articles for the ſupply of Europeans as well as Natives, into one Market; was an undertaking, even if deſirable, obviouſly too difficult, to accompliſh; but it appears to me, that whatever is eſſentially neceſſary, may be effected without offending the feelings, or attacking the prejudices, of any ſet of men: and that by limiting the plan, to defined and ſpecific objects, ſo far from being obſtructed, it will meet with the ſupport of the whole Settlement.

Accompanying I have the honor to forward, the proceedings of the abovementioned Committee, by which you will obſerve, that the ſubject then underwent a very able, minute and laborious inveſtigation; indeed you will find the foundation of every thing that is now propoſed to be done, completely laid. I alſo ſend you the Police Regulations which I have had extracted from the Records of Pondicherry; and I alſo conceive that theſe documents, aided by your own local knowledge and experience, with ſuch other information as you may have it in your power to procure, will enable you, to frame a ſet of Regulations, which if ſteadily enforced, will remove all the ſerious inconveniencies complained of, and entitle you to thoſe acknowledgements, which will be juſtly due to your public ſpirited exertions.

As the framing of Regulations muſt be of little moment, unleſs the means of carrying them into effect, can at the ſame time be pointed out; it has occurred to me to ſtate to you, that the perſons who appear to me, the moſt likely to have it in their power, to execute thoſe which you may propoſe, are the three Juſtices of the Peace, and the Town Major of Madras for the time being; and I am perſuaded, that the authority which may be veſted in their hands, aſſiſted by the conſtant ſupport of Government, and the general countenance of the Settlement, will be fully adequate to the purpoſe.

With a view to the general countenance of the Settlement, I would recommend to you as ſoon as you conceive the ſubject is ſufficiently ripe for ſuch a meaſure, to requeſt a meeting of the Gentlemen at the Preſidency, and ſubmit to them, your ideas upon it; that you may have the advantage of any ſuggeſtions they may be pleaſed to make, and aſcertain how far the plan is calculated to meet their wiſhes, and to effect the purpoſes, for which it is intended.

I have the honor to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant.

(*Signed*) HOBART.

Madras, 5th October, 1797.

"On receipt of the foregoing letter, we proceeded to ſummon before us, the dealers who ſupply the Market—our objects being known to them—it was not to be expected, they would part with advantages they had long enjoyed, while any hope remained, of being able to retain them—their oppoſition however, could not avail, againſt the proofs, with which we were fortified—we aſcertained by minute enquiry and calculation—the actual coſt of the Articles, we allowed an ample profit, and the dealers, co[illegible]d without further difficulty, to ſupply the M[illegible] at the reduced prices, which I ſhall preſen[illegible] tate to y[illegible]—It will be ſeen, [illegible]hat great relief [illegible] the I[illegible]abitants, European [illegible] Native is wi[illegible] yo[illegible], it reſts with you, [illegible]tlemen [illegible] ſupport the mea[illegible] have [illegible]en. I [illegible]ill only add, [illegible] alluſion to [illegible] part of [illegible] addreſ[illegible] I cannot [illegible] perſuade my[illegible] there is no perſon in this ſettlement who wo[illegible] conſider, an infri[illegible]ement on the Reg[illegible] that may be mad[illegible] as reproachful to [illegible]vidual, and [illegible]ghly diſreſpectful to [illegible] at large."

[illegible]here remarked on the preſent [illegible]ro[illegible]ons, Palanquin Boys, and ſundry oth[illegible] Articles, and contraſted them with the prices fixed by the Committee, the reductions in many inſtances were upwards of *Seventy-five* per Cent.

After the Chairman had read the heads of the different Articles which would come under the Cognizance of the Police, the Meeting came to the following Reſolutions,

At a *General Meeting* of the *Inhabitants*, held at the MADRAS EXCHANGE, on the 22d of Nov. 1797.

The Committee having laid before the Gentlemen of the Settlement the proceedings which have taken place in conſequence of Lord Hobart's Letter to the Committee, the whole was unanimouſly approved, and it was agreed that the thanks of the Gentlemen of the Settlement ſhould be preſented to the R. H. Lord Hobart through the medium of the Committee, for the attention he had ſhewn to the Intereſts of the Public, in having brought forward the ſubject of making Regulations for a Police, and in having promiſed his ſupport in carrying them into execution.

Reſolved unanimouſly that thanks be preſented to Lord Hobart accordingly.

Reſolved alſo that the thanks of the Gentlemen of the Settlement be preſented to the Committee for their exertions.

Reſolved further that the thanks of the Gentlemen preſent be given to Mr. OAKES, the Chairman, at this Meeting.

The Regu[illegible]ions are to take place on the firſt of January next. The Meat Bazar will be removed to a convenient place, near the Burial Ground, and the Fiſh Bazar to the Fort Gate, * at which places only, we underſtand, thoſe Articles are to be purchaſed after the above period.

Gazette.

* QUERY—*which Gate?*

DIAMONDS.

In the courſe of our Miſcellaneous Gleanings, we have been attracted by the following notices of two of the moſt celebrated Diamonds in the world:—The firſt commonly called Pitt's Diamond, like every thing elſe in France has felt the Vortex of the Revolution: in the time of Robeſpierre, it was ſtolen with other Jewels from the Garde Meuble and recovered again, it has been ſince ſold to a Jew in Pruſſia for ten thouſand Horſes, and with this obſcure poſſeſſor our accounts leave it—the anecdote of the other which now figures in the Ruſſian Diadem we have met with in a curious and intereſting work, the Seir Mutaquerin, or a Hiſtory of Modern times; in other words, a Hiſtory of India, from the year 1113 *to the year* 1194 *of the Hejira.*

"The moſt extraordinary incident in Governor Pitt's life, was his obtaining and diſpoſing of the celebrated diamond which is ſtill called by his name. It was purchaſed by him, during the time he was Governor of Fort St. George, for 48,000 Pagodas, *i. e.* 20,400l. ſterling, inſtead of 200,000, which the ſeller firſt aſked for it. It was conſigned to Sir Stephen Evance, Knt. in London, in the ſhip Bedford, Captain John Hudſon, Commander, by a bill of lading, dated March 8, 1701-2, and charged to the Captain at 6500 Pagodas only. It was reckoned the largeſt jewel in Europe, and weighed one hundred and twenty-ſeven carats. When poliſhed, it was as big as a pullet's egg. The cuttings amounted to eight or ten thouſand pounds.

It ſeems, according to Laſſels, to have been more valuable than the Great Duke of Tuſcany's diamond, which was thought to have been the fineſt in Europe, almoſt an inch thick, weighing one hundred and thirty-eight carats, and worth between jeweller and jeweller 100,000 crowns, and between Prince and Prince 150,000 crowns. Both theſe were much exceeded by a diamond brought in 1746 from the Braſils to the King of Portugal, which weighed 1680 carats and a half, and was valued at 224,000,000l. ſterling.

"I am well informed," ſays Mr. Jefferys, (in his treatiſe on diamonds and pearls) it was ſold for 135,000l. to the French King, I think about the year 1717; but 5000l. thereof was given and ſpent in negociating the ſale of it. Now admitting it was ſold for 135,000l. it is rating the ſtone but at 7l. 5s. 6d. *per* carat, with an overplus of 628l. 13s. 6d. which any one may know that is acquainted with the rule exhibited in the treatiſe. Again the workmanſhip of the ſtone coſt 5000l. ſo the diamond itſelf was ſold but for 130,000l. which is but 903l. 18s. 9d. above 7l. *per* carat.

"And this is a price much below its real worth, even at this time, in which diamonds bear not the value they did then: inaſmuch as 8l. *per* carat is now the price of a ſtone of the mean or middle ſort, not burthened with a uſeleſs and hurtful weight: therefore it being valued ſo much below one of that degree of goodneſs cannot be juſt, although it hath ſo much exuberant weight, if what is generally ſaid of it be true, which is, that it approaches near to one of the firſt water, and hath only a ſmall foul or ſpot in it, and that lying in ſuch a manner as not to be diſcerned when the ſtone is ſet. Wherefore I judge it may be rated at leaſt at 8l. *per* carat, which will make its preſent weight amount to 149,609l. 10s. and I conceive it will not be over-valuing it to eſtimate it at 150,000l."

This Diamond, (alluding to one poſſeſſed by Sultan Abool Haſſen, to demand which Aurungzebe's deputy, Mirza, came to Hydrabad) came from Hyderabad, and was in the Emperor of Hindoſtan's treaſury where it bore the title of Coh-Noor, or, mountain of beauties or of lights. It has the figure of an egg, placed upon it's broader end a little flatted, and is the ſame which was ſeen in 1670, by Tavernier, who valued it at twelve millions, which at fifty livres the mark, makes twenty-four French millions of to-day, 1786; or a million and a quarter ſterling.

It's weight is two hundred and eighty-four carats. The fellow of this diamond came alſo from Hyderabad, and was regiſtered under the title of Deria-i-Noor, ocean of beauties or of lights: being a Diamond cut table-ways, and weighing three hundred and two carats. Theſe two diamonds were each of them fieldmarſhalls or generals of two armies of diamonds, each of them commanded by its field-officers, &c. for ſuch is the expreſſion in the records. Both theſe generals were carried away priſoners by Nadir-Shah, from whoſe jewel-office General Coh-Noor was ſtolen along with the pillow, covered with Colonels, and other officers, of rank; and this was done by Minaſs, an Armenian, who was one of that Prince's jewellers, as well as jewel-guards.

The theft having been ſoon diſcovered, life was offered to the man, if he would reſtore the ſtone; but the Armenian, who ſuſpected that a confeſſion would only expoſe his family and thirteen children to ruin, without ſaving his life; and who knew that at all events it would enrich his family, pointed out to his children the place of his garden where he had buried it, and then courageouſly ſubmitted to the ſupplice of fire. The eight ſons went to Baſrah after Nadir-Shah's death, and carried thither the pillow and the large diamond; there they made their ſhares in ſilence, and repaired to India, where they ſettled, from Baſrah and Surat, up to Canton in China, eight very rich and powerful houſes of trade.

Kircor, the youngeſt, who alone had dared to take in his ſhare the large ſtone, which the others would not accept, being both unſaleable and dangerous, kept it full forty two years, without ever uttering a word of it. In the middle of the Ruſſian war, 1774, with the Turks, he carried it to Conſtantinople, without daring to do more than juſt to mention it: from thence carried it to England, and laſtly to Holland, from whence he ſent a model of it to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, Catherine the Second, who bought it for one tenth of it's value (a hundred thouſand pounds ſterling,) and gave a penſion of two hundred to the Armenian, on whom ſhe alſo conferred nobility by a patent. The other diamond has never been heard of, and to all appearance is buried in ſome garden.

LIMITS OF FRANCE.

GENERAL PIGHEGRU has been for ſome time at Paris, where he is about to enter on his functions of Preſident.

The French, it is ſaid, have impoſed at Trieſte, a contribution of 1,200,000 livres.

It now turns out that General Maſſena has not brought the treaty of peace, but merely the ratification of the preliminaries.

The Preliminaties of Peace between the Emperor and the French, inſerted in the German Gazettes, were evidently incorrect. Having now before us the decree of the Convention of the 1ſt of October, 1796, to which the Preliminaries officially refer, we can poſitively ſtate, that both the Duchy of Luxembourg and the Province of Limburg, have been ceded to France by his Imperial Majeſty: ſince by the above decree they were incorporated with the Republic under the name of the Ninth Department of the conquered countries, or of the Department of the Foreſts.

The *limits of France* remain therefore the ſame as before the war on the left ſide of Lorrain, from the lines of *Germerſheim* on the Rhine as far as Sierk on the *Moſelle*: from *Sierk*, they run along the left banks of the latter as far as *Grevennachem*, and from thence, leaving the *Electorate of Treves* on the right, and the *Dutchy of Juliers* on the left, they extend as far as *Maeſtricht* on the MEUSE.

Within thoſe limits are therefore compriſed both the whole country of *Leige* and principality of *Stalbo*, which, according to the new Departmental arrangement, form the Department of the North, but formerly made a part of the German Empire, the integrity of which is therefore likely to undergo ſome changes, neceſſary to ſecure the limits of the French Republic, ſuch as they were decreed by the Convention, and have now been acknowledged by the Emperor.

By the Treaty of Peace, concluded the 15th of May, 1795, between the French and Batavian Republics, the former reſerved to itſelf the entire poſſeſſion of the cities of *Maeſtricht* and *Venloo*, the latter of which is ſeated on the Meuſe, near the confines of *Pruſſian Guelders*.

From that place, the new *limits of France* incline to the *right*, gain the river *Hondt*, run along the right banks of that river, from the point where it diſcharges itſelf into the *Scheldt* along the right banks of that river *as far as the* SEA, and thus compriſe DUTCH FLAUDERS.

In conſequence of this new demarcarion, *Auſtria* ceaſes to be a neighbouring power of France, and the dominions of the King of *Pruſſia* are contiguous to thoſe of the FRENCH REPUBLIC, a change which cannot but produce *a very momentuos alteration in the political ſyſtem of thoſe three powers.*

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CORRESPONDENCE.

"DICK QUIZ"—has been received—his "*imitation, from the Tamul, in the stile of a late imitation*"—shall appear in our next.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

WEDNESDAY, 29th November, 1797.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. James Taylor, *Deputy Secretary to the Board of Trade.*

Mr. William Taswell, *Senior Assistant to the Import Warehouse keeper.*

Mr. P. R. Cazelet, *Second do. do. do.*

Mr. I. G. Ravenshaw *Senior Assistant in the Office of the Accountant General.*

Mr. Thomas Oakes, *Collector in the 4th. Division of the Masulipatam District.*

Mr. John Read, *Senior Assistant to the Collector in do. do.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE,

Fort St. George, 23th November, 1797.

G. O. By Government.

Captain Lieutenant Caldwell appointed Engineer in the Masulipatam district, vice Lieutenant Colonel Prescot deceased.

Captain George Johnston appointed Engineer in the Vizagapatam and Ganjam Districts.

Various have been the reports, respecting the operations of the French Frigates, since their appearance in these Roads.—They first "*made a descent on* Pulicat," merely to procure a few Salt-fish for Sercey's *Breakfast*. Afterwards they, "*landed a Caffree Battalion at* Pondicherry," and Gullotined all the Aristocratic Inhabitants:—thence sailed to "Porto Novo," where they *captured*—a considerable quantity of—*Blue Cloth!*—They have since, however, been made to proceed to Trincomallie—where they found,—*Nothing*,—and on which, putting to Sea in great indignation, they were soon after, "taken," by certain of his Britannic Majesty's Ships, Sloops, Cutters, Tenders, or Armed Transports—as the fancy of the Narrator was pleased to dictate. In fact, nothing has transpired respecting them, since their departure from the Roads.

The Honorable Company's Armed Ship the Nonsuch, with the ships Nancy and Chichester, arrived at Calcutta on the 3d Instant from Penang, which they left on the 10th of October. Prior to their departure the Vulcan Bomb, Captain Halsted, had arrived at Penang, with her masts sprung, and otherwise much damaged.

On the 7th ultimo arrived at Penang, the ship Hope, Captain Purser, after a run of less than one month from Amboyna.

Captain Purser mentions the Islands as being much better supplied with provisions, than former accounts gave reason to suppose.

The ship Diana, Captain Lynch, during the course of her voyage amongst the Eastern Islands, *captured* one of them from the *Dutch*, supposed to be of considerable value.

A very valuable cargo for Europe, is now ready at Columbo; and is to be shipped on board two of the Indiamen now in Bengal; which are shortly to be despatched for that purpose.

On the 1st Instant arrived at Calcutta, the Honorable Company's extra ship Auspicious, Captain Merrylies, from *Falmouth*, which port she left on the 8th of June.

Report says, there are only to be two, instead of three *additional* native regiments, to the Bengal establishment.

We understand that the Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL will embark for Europe, on one of the Indiamen of the second fleet, expected to sail in the course of January.

The Extra Ships, Isabella and Albion, sailed from Calcutta for England on the 25th ultimo.

EXTRACT *of a Letter from* LUCKNOW, *dated the 28th ultimo.*

"Almass Ally Khan, is encamped near Secundra, he has of sepoys and nijibs, about 30, battalions, each 850 strong; 6,000 cavalry, and a very fine train of artillery; some people say 150 guns, and some say more.

"It is very certain that Almass has written to Zemaun Shah; and if he comes down (which it is very probable the death of the Vizier will accelerate,) we shall not be long at a loss to find out the views and intentions of Almass Aly Khan.

"The Shah wants infantry and artillery to enable him to conquer! Almass wants cavalry! And we want sense if we suffer them to join.—But I am inclined to suppose they will join, and hope we shall beat them both afterwards."

Description of the Bruelle Guelle, National Corvette.

She is a long, low vessel, with a remarkable steve in her bowsprit; carries 24, 12-pounders, guns lately belonging to that ill-defended vessel, the *Triton* Indiaman; and is manned with a chosen crew of more than 200 picked men, ready for any gallant adventure which the fortune of war may throw in their way.

It would appear by advices lately received from the *Maratta Country* that the feuds which have so much divided the Angria family since the decease of old Ragojee had by no means subsided; on the contrary, the contentions for the Regency and Guardianship of the infant heir, have at length called for the interference of the *Poona Sircar*, who have espoused the cause of Babarow, and sent a Detachment of two Battalions and a thousand Horse, with ten Guns and a pair of Howitzers against Jeysing at Colaba, under the command of Mr. Allemand, an Officer formerly attached to the Madras establishment.

EXTRACT *of a Letter from* COCHIN, *of the 29th of October.*

"On our arrival here, we found in the Roads a Ship under Danish Colours, which appearing rather suspicious, we examined her, and the following are the particulars we obtained: Ship Susanna Amelia, Neils Mollar Master, from the Mauritius bound to Tranquebar; left the 18th September; came through the 9 degree channel; from Southerly winds was obliged to anchor here the 16th; 600 Tons burthen, 10 Guns and 60 Men; little or no Cargo on board—and was a Dutch built Ship purchased at the Mauritius. We at first had some idea of detaining her, more particularly as her papers were not very clear—but on further examination, as we could not substantiate our idea of her being either French or Dutch property, we permitted her to depart.

"The intelligence we obtained from her is, that when she sailed there were three Danish Ships, one the Amelia Charlotte, Capt White, from China to Copenhagen, in distress; two Americans, and the La Prudente Frigate, Capt. Bruyons, in the Harbour. The other frigates were out in two divisions, one of them supposed at the Seychelle Islands and three Privateers also out, their destination unknown, one mounting 40 Guns.—The La Prudeute is going home, having broke her back in heaving down to repair—A Fleet of 24 sail of Men of War and transports, going on an Expedition, were expected daily from France."

Extract of a letter from a Correspondent at Goa.

"I have the pleasure to inform you of the safe arrival of the Annual Ship the Concesfsao from Europe, she touched at Mosambique on her passage, from whence she brings the information of the *capture* of the *French Snow Corvette*, Ambuscade, of twenty Guns, and one hundred men, which had been carried into Mosambique—The Corvette, during her cruise had captured three Portugueze coasting vessels, had manned them with the major part of her crew, and despatched them to the Mauritius, and had taken on board the Corvette, the Officers and crews of the captured vessels, who finding themselves so superior in point of numbers to the French, that they immediately formed and executed the design of taking possession of her; this however, was not effected but after a very hard contest, in which ten out of the twenty Frenchmen, were left dead on the deck.

The Senior Portugueze Officer was immediately invested with the command, who made sail in pursuit of the Prizes, came up with, recaptured them, and conducted the whole in safety to Mosambique—It is with real concern I announce the death of that Gallant Officer, who unfortunately died three days after his arrival at Mosambique with his prizes, it is truly to be regretted that he did not survive to have enjoyed the fruits of his Gallantry.

The late Governor of Momsambique has been succeeded by a Governor, who came from Lisbon on the Concessao: his arrival has put an end to that neutrality that had existed between the Islands of France and Bourbon and Mosambique, during the late Governor's administration, his Excellency the present Governor having seized on four French Vessels then lying at Mosambique.

"A most daring attempt has lately been made by the Boncela, to get possession of the Portugueze Frontier Fortress of Terracoil, the plan had been concerted and carried on with the most profound secrecy; a traitorous villain of a soldier belonging to the Garrison had been tampered with, and agreed to admit Sixty of the Enemies troops into the Garrisou at night, and tha whole was effected without the smallest suspicion on their having entered the Fort, the alarm was given, when in the confusion a few brave fellows flew to the Lieut. Commendant's quarters, who by his judicious and Gallant conduct, gave a severe check to the Enemy, and his party encreasing, soon completely routed the assailants, and the whole were extirpated to a man—I an sorry to inform you that the brave, but unfortunate Lieutenant, towards the close of this bloody and dreadful sence, had his right hand shattered to picees by a Grenado brusting, which he was just on the point of throwing amongst the remaining few of miscreants. It is with regret I add, that in two days the effect of the wounds brought on a Locked jaw, which carried him off. His Excellency the Vice Roy of Goa had despatched a Captains Commission to him, as a small reward for his Gallantry, but poor fellow, he did not live to benefit by it. The *Padre*, belonging to the Garrison, was amongst the number who fell on theis occasion, and his fate was rather singular. The Bouncela's people were well aware, of the superstitious respect the Portuguise pay in general to their Clergy, had seized on the poor Padre and placed him in Front of their party, supposing that the sacredness of his habit, would prevent the soldiery from firing, in this however, they were mistaken, the *Amor Patria* prevailed, and the unfortunate Padre, fell with many others, on their first fire.

EXTRACT *of a letter from a Passenger on board one of the Indiamen at the* CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, *dated July 13.*

"After a tedious passage from Trincomalee, of more than twelve weeks, we at last arrived here yesterday evening.

"It is almost a month since we saw Cape land, but owing to bad weather, and contrary winds, we were driven away to the southward, almost as far as the latitude of the Ice Islands. But this was not the worst evil, for our stock of water being almost out, we were reduced to two pints per day; and the long use of salt provisions, salt air, and wet weather, at last brought on the Scurvy.

"Three weeks ago there was a general parley throughout the fleet, when it appeared that the Bridgewater had buried Eighteen, and had Forty-eight of her crew Sick; in consequence of which, being unable to navigate, each ship was obliged to send her two men; which, considering their own weak condition, they could but ill spare.

"The Berrington had lost as many, and was almost as sickly. The Melville Castle had also suffered much, The Princess Charlotte had buried four, and had a great number very unwell.

BIRTH.

Lately at Jafnapatam, the Lady of John Jervis, Esq. of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Lately at Pondicherry, J. W. Thursby Esq. of the Civil Service, to Madame Brulon, an amiable, and highly accomplished Lady.

Lately in Berkshire, Mr. R. Henshaw, of the Bombay Civil Service, to Miss S. Harington.

On the 12th. Current at Jafnapatam, James Dent Esq. to Miss Maria Ritso.

DEATHS.

Lately at Pondicherry, on his way to embark for Europe, Cornet John Scrivener, of His Majesty's 25th Regiment of Light Dragoons. A Gentleman universally regretted.

On the 12th Ultimo, Lieutenant John Brown, of His Majesty's 25th Light Dragoons.

Advertisement.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on Friday, the 5th of January next, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, the Honorable Company's COPPER and BROAD CLOTH, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Exchange.

The Articles to be paid for and taken away within Thirty Days after the Sale, in default of which, they will be Resold, and should any loss arise, the Original Purchasers are to be held answerable for the same.

The Purchasers to deposit One Star Pagoda in the hands of the Superintendant of the Import Ware-house as earnest Money to bind the bargain.

By Order of the President and Members of the Board *of* Trade.

JOHN LENNOX. Secretary.

Fort St. George, 27th Nov. 1797.

Exchange Lottery.

ALL Persons holding PRIZES in the MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY, are requested to send them to Mr. CASSIN's office at the Exshange, on Friday the 7th December next, where attendance will be given from 9 till Three o'clock, on that and the following Days, Sundays excepted, untill the whole are discharged.

P. M. CASSIN.
Agent to the Exchange Company,
Madras 28th November, 1797.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Brown & Ashton,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
This day WEDNESDAY, the 29th. Instant,
At 11 o'Clock,
By Order of the Administrators to the Estate of MR. ROBERT KELLIN, DECEASED,
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
BEAD[illegible]
Of Var[illegible] Sorts,
[illegible]
A Variety of [illegible] Artic[illegible]

To[illegible] Pu[illegible]n,
By B[illegible] & [illegible]
AT [illegible]R ROOMS,
This day WEDN[illegible]DAY, the [illegible]9th. In[illegible]
At [illegible] o'Clock,
THE [illegible]LO[illegible]ING
ARTICLES
VIZ.

POCKET Books, Silk for Breeches, [illegible] Shawls, Silver and Mourning Buckles.
AND
A Quantity of BOOKS,
ALSO
A Saddle Mare warranted sound; and free from vice, the Property of a Gentleman, who has left the Settlement, and a Strong Serviceable Second hand Bandy.

THEATRE,

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th December,
WILL BE PERFORMED,
DUKE *and no* DUKE,
With the intertude of
THE PURSE,
OR THE
BENEVOLENT TAR,
AND
THE FARCE
OF
Trick upon Trick.

DOORS to be opened at half past Seven, and the Curtain drawn up at half past Eight.

BOX,—3 *Pagodas,*
GALLERY,—1 *Pagoda,*

*** During the Performance a Tent will be pitched at the Theatre, where Tickets may be had.

☞ *Tickets* to be had at the Theatre, and at Mr. Chases Office in the Fort.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Anthony Gaudoin,
AT HIS ROOMS,
UNDER THE MADRAS EXCHANGE,
On THURSDAY, the 30th Npvember,
At 11 o'Clock,
GLASS WARE,
Consisting of

SIXTEEN Dozen White Glass Cups and Saucers, Seventeen Ditto Purple Ditto, Eighteen Ditto Yellow Ditto, Pair Shades.

At the same time will be sold,

One hundred and thirty Dozen of Danish Claret,

The remainder of an Invoice of Iron Mongary, Advertised in last Gazette No. 152,

ALSO

A sound Chestnut Saddle Horse, about thirteen hands high.

By order of the Administrators,
TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE,
NAGAPAH CHITTY,
To be sold by Public Auction,
By Robert Henderson,
ON THE GROUND,
On THURSDAY, the 30th. Instant,
Between 4 and 6 o'Clock in the Afternoon,

A PIECE of Ground Situated to the Northward of Popham's house, Black Town, measuring 41½ Feet from North to South, and 70 Feet from East to West, which will be put up in such lots as intending purchasers may require.—and Conditions will be mentioned at the time and place of Sale,

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Robert Henderson,
AT HIS ROOMS,
This day WEDNESDAY, the 29th. Instant,
At 11 o'Clock; without reserve,
THE REMAINS OF SEVERAL INVOICES OF
EUROPE GOODS,
Brought out by the last Ships,
VIZ.

TIN Ware,
Queens Ware,
Confectionary.

Books, amongst which there is Richardson's Persian Dictionary, Camdens Britanica, Dalrymples Scotland, Donivan's British insects New Novels, &c. &c.

ALSO

Ten Pieces coloured China Lustrings,
Fifty-eight Pieces Bengal Dooreas, Charconnahs and Flowered Muslins, two Bengal built Palankeens,
Thirty Dozens of sound French Claret,
Twenty Dozens of Europe Bottled Ale.

HYSON TEA,

To be had at Mr. Henderson's Godowns in the Fort, of an Excellent quality, at Thirty-eight Pagodas per Chest.

of Mr. [illegible], Naval Storekeeper.

To be sold by Public Auction,
[illegible]ert Henderson,
AT [illegible] NORTH STREET,
On MONDAY, the [illegible]
At 11 o'Clock,
A QUANTITY OF

CORDAGE, of various Sizes, Sails, and other Articles of Condemned Stores, landed from His Majesty's Ships.

VICTORIOUS,
ARROGANT,
and
CARYSFORT

THE REPROOF.

A JEU D'ESPRIT,

" QUI CAPIT, ILLE FACET."

As Chloe, the giddy and the gay,
Sat at her Toilet t'other Day:
Thoſe Charms endeavouring to improve,
That oft had fill'd each Breaſt; with Love
Her Brother, a conceited Aſs,
Who for a Poet, fain wou'd paſs,
Called in, as he was wont to do,
To paſs away, an Hour or two;
No ſooner ſeated in a Chair,
Than putting on a ſerious Air,
Began directly to deride,
The Sex's Vanity and Pride:
Chloe quickly cry'd, " huſh, Brother, huſh,
" Or I ſhall put you to the Bluſh:
" Tis true, I ſcarce an Hour let paſs,
" Without conſulting with my Glaſs:
" But ev'ry body muſt admit,
" That you 've more Vanity, than Wit,
" For not a Friend, dare ſhew his Noſe,
" But he muſt hear, what you compoſe,
" In ſhort, there's not an Hour paſſes,
" But you're reciting, your own Verſes."

SCEPTIC.

Gardens, 21ſt Nov.

THE APPEAL

OF THE PEOPLE OF ULSTER, TO THIER COUNTRY, AND TO THE EMPIRE AT LARGE.

IRISHMEN!

OUR beſt Citizens are entombed in BASTILES, or buried on board TENDERS—our Wives and our Children are become the daily victims of an uncontrouled and licentious *foreign* Soldiery!

IRISHMEN!—Ulſter, one of your faireſt Provinces, containing one third of the population of the Land—Ulſter, hitherto the pride and ſtrength of IRELAND, is proclaimed and put under the ban of *Martial Law!*—The Executive Government of the Country has ſentenced us to military execution, *without trial;* and the Legiſlature of the Country has ſanctioned this illegal act *without enquiry!* The Conſtituted Authorities of the Land (without condeſcending to examine into the exiſtence of our grievances, the truth of the outrages allegded aginſt us, or the nature of the circumſtances that may have provoked them) have ſtigmatized us as objects of terror to the reſt of Ireland, and horror to the reſt of Europe!

What, you will naturally aſk, are your crimes?—Hear them: Our enemies ſay, that under the appellation of *United Iriſhmen* and by means of illegal oaths, we have eſtabliſhed and organized a horrid ſyſtem of Murder—that we are the avowed enemies of all Order and good Government—and finally, that our ultimate object is pillage, maſſacre and plunder!—Countrymen! theſe charges are Falſe! they are Malevolent! for the only proof which our accuſers have pretended to adduce in their ſupport is, that in one whole Province, where the ſervants of Government have, for the laſt four years, by a ſyſtem of premeditated perſecution, endeavoured to drive the People into inſurrection, a few individuals, who had rendered themſelves notorious by their vindictive purſuit of this ſyſtem, have during the laſt ſix months, loſt their lives:—We do not defend theſe outrages; they give us more *real* grief than they do to our enemies.

But how has it happened, that the ſame horror was not expreſſed by the ſame perſons when a Civil War was for two year carrying on in the County of Armagh againſt the Catholics, ſupported by *Mageſterial* exertions, and as it was ſaid, by *Miniſterial* connivance? Do you not know, Countrymen! that theſe cruel perſecutions were carried on by men, not only enjoying impunity, but boaſting that they were acting under the authority of Government?—Do you not know that the ſame ſyſtem of Tyranny and Terror has been enforced, with various ſucceſs, in almoſt every part of the North?—that Belfaſt has been dragooned?—that our moſt virtuous inhabitants have been nearly decimated?—that Magiſtrates have frequently iſſued forth, by day and by night, at the head of parties of the Army, to ſcour the country, to burn the Houſes, [illegible] perſons of thoſe who were *ſuſ*[illegible] BERTY?

Can you then *wonder*, if men who hav[illegible] themſelves peculiarly obnoxious by thei[illegible] ties, ſhould ſometimes fall vi[illegible] vengeance? However you [illegible] com mon with us—can yo[illegible] if the ſon [illegible] from his famil[illegible] [illegible] or carried on [illegible] Fleet—if the huſband, whoſe [illegible] dragged from her *lying-in* [illegible] at the [illegible] midnight, and thrown into the ſtreet, to ſee her houſe burned before her eyes—if they father, whoſe property has been deſtroyed, and his children caſt out into want and miſery—can you be ſurpriſed even if men, who are daily witneſſes to ſuch tranſactions, without redreſs, and without the ſhadow of legal authority, and who are themſelves ſuffering under a grinding perſecution, the acts of which cannot be eaſily particulariſed, but which, by its unceaſing operation, cruſhes and deſtroys—can you be ſurpriſed, if men thus ſituated, *determined not to be forced into inſurrection*, ſhould ſeek to aſſuage their revenge, and vainly hope to ſtop the current of general calamity by the aſſaſſination of the moſt atrocious of their perſecutors? Do not, we beſeech you, falſely impute their acts to the moral depravity of any *body* of men—No; if the hands of the inhabitants of the North were not reſtrained by the ſtrongeſt ties of duty and religion, the higheſt heads and moſt overbearing ſpirits of our oppreſſors would have long ſince expiated their tyranny.

We have told you, Countrymen, the charges exhibited againſt us—hear now the *facts*; and for the truth of them we ſolemnly appeal to the Searcher of Hearts. *We are under an obligation* (and we glory in it) to promote a brotherhood of affection among Iriſhmen of every Religious perſuaſion. *We are united* in an organized ſyſtem, *not* to promote *murder*, *but* to promote *peace*; not to deſtroy *perſons* and *property* but to ſave *both* from deſtruction. Laſtly, beloved Countrymen! we are moſt ſolemnly pledged (a pledge we well never forfeit) to co-operate with you in every temperate and rational meaſure for obtaining the Freedom of our country, by a full and adequate repreſentation of all the people of Ireland, *without regard to Religious diſtinctions.*

Theſe are the *crimes* of Ulſter. They are the commmon crimes of Ireland. How ſhould it be otherwiſe, when they ariſe from the duty we own to our Country and to our God? Yes Iriſhmen! the ſacred flame has become general. Yes, that which originated in Antrim, has been reverberated from Cork; and all the intermediate ſpace from Wicklow to Mayo glows with the ſame enthuſiaſm. It has been our glory to raiſe the abutments—to you belongs the ſtill more glorious taſk of crowning the arch.

Our intentions have been, and ſtill are, to obtain the objects of our purſuit though the means of *calm diſcuſſion*, and their own unqueſtionable juſtice. The common enemy know that theſe are the moſt powerful and they have practiſed upon us a ſyſtem of reiterated aggreſſion, unparalleled in the hiſtory of civilized Nations, for the purpoſe of goading us into *inſurrection*, or driving us into *deſpair*. They have hitherto failed, and *they will ſtill fail* thanks to that bountiful Being who has endued us with *Patience* as well as *Courage!*

We can, even yet, endure for our Country's ſake. But, Countrymen! is there not a point, beyond which forbearance becomes a crime, and human nature is incapable of enduring? Shall we be forced beyond that point? *If we ſhould*, our poor and feeble oppreſſors would find, that United Ireland could, in one inſtance, trample them to the duſt!

To our National Armed Force, whether Militia or Yeomanry, we peculiarly appeal. Soldiers! when you took up arms to defend your *Country*, did you intend to turn them againſt your *Countrymen?* Was it to raiſe the Catholic againſt the Proteſtant, and the Proteſtant againſt the Catholic, that you arrayed? Was it to ſupport an Adminiſtration which has brought your Country to the verge of deſtruction, by a wicked War againſt Liberty abroad, and a ſtill more wicked War againſt Liberty at home, that you ſwore allegiance? If you ſhould ever, with parricidal hearts, turn your arms againſt your Fellow-Citizens, whoſe only crime is their Patriotiſm, would you not feel that you were guilty of Treaſon, Rebellion, and Perjury againſt your King, your Country, and your God? Think then in time—Remember you are Iriſhmen? Remember that you muſt ſhortly anſwer for every act of *murder* or even *pillage*, that you might be induced, by unjuſt orders, to commit, before that Being who is the Avenger of the oppreſſed.

To the Britiſh Nation we alſo appeal! Is it criminal, Britons! to follow the example of your ren[illegible] Anceſtors? If you feel the defects in your Rep[illegible]eſentation, and if you are ſenſible that you, [illegible]ll as we have been precipitated into the moſt [illegible] and deſ[illegible]ctive Wars, in conſequece of thoſe [illegible]ects, [illegible] you poſſibly blame us, who[illegible] Rep[illegible] is [illegible]finity more inadequate [illegible] to re[illegible] thoſe de[illegible] be[illegible] hoſtile, becauſe [illegible] caught a[illegible] that holy fire wh[illegible] kept alive [illegible] our Iſland, when ſurrounding [illegible]rope was [illegible] under barbarous Deſ[illegible]m? But you will [illegible] told that we wiſh to [illegible] rid of the *connect*[illegible] If that connection exiſted in [illegible] ma[illegible] old evils which have heaped upon [illegible] by [illegible] preſent abominable [illegible]ſtration, we ſurel[illegible] would wiſh for a [illegible]on.

But, fellow ſubjects, connected as we are by the ties of blood—of a common language and polity—intimately connected as we are by our relative ſituation with each other, and with the reſt of the world, as well as by our mutual wants and redundancies—ſo far from wiſhing to leſſen theſe ties of connection, we call upon, we call upon, we entreat you to unite ſtill farther with us in the juſt and neceſſary work of Reform. We conjure you, by the manes of your *Lockes*, your *Sidneys*, your *Hampdens*, and your *Ruſſels*, to join us in a great and united effort to ſave the Empire from deſtruction, by the only meaſure which can ſave it—*a radical Reform in the Repreſentation of the People.* The removal of your preſent wicked Miniſters will only operate as a temporary relief—all our evils would ſtill remain. Had not your Miniſter known that *his influence*, owing to the defective ſtate of our Repreſentation, enabled him to draw from Ireland 160,000 men to recruit the Army, and 40,000 Men to man the Fleet of the Empire; he would not ſo rapidly have ruſhed into this deteſtable War, which has brought you as us to the brink of ruin. Britons! Remember the words of the moſt illuſtrious Stateſman that ever adorned your Country, or directed your Councils—of that PITT who conducted the Empire to glory abroad, whilſt he cheriſhed Liberty at home. In the year 1766, when Maſſachuſets was charged with Rebellion, as Ulſter is now, " I rejoice that America has reſiſted," ſaid that great man. " Three millions of People, " ſo dead to all the feelings of Liberty as voluntarily to be Slaves, would have been fit " inſtruments to make Slaves of the reſt. If America was to fall," continued he, " ſhe would " fall like the ſtrong man; ſhe would embrace " the pillars of the State, and pull down the " Conſtitution with her. She has been wronged; " ſhe has been driven to madneſs by injuſtice: " —Will you puniſh her for the madneſs you " have occaſioned?" His councils ſucceeded; the obnoxious Laws were repealed, and America ſat down contented. Shortly after, the ſyſtem of coercion was againſt reſorted to, and *America was loſt.*

Finally, we appeal to the Father of the Univerſe, whoſe Almighty power we invoke to conduct us, by the paths of Peace, to LIBERTY and HAPPINESS.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S ARMY.

At a General Meeting of the Officers of the Eaſt-India Company's Army, now in London, held at the Britiſh Coffee houſe, on Thurſday, May 9. thy following Addreſs was unanimouſly agreed to, ſigned, and ordered to be preſented to the Honorable the Court of Directors, by a Deputation from the ſaid Meeting:—

To the Honourable Court of Directors of the Eaſt-India Company.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

" The Officers of your Military Service now in England, beg leave to repreſent to your Honourable Court, the extreme pain and aſtoniſhment with which they have learnt that a propoſition has recently been made to inveſt the Marquis CORNWALLIS with a diſcretionary power to reduce the whole of the Corps of European Infantry on your ſeveral eſtabliſhments in India.

" On a propoſition ſo deeply affecting, and we fear fatally wounding, the vital intereſts of your Military ſervice, we intreat your permiſſion to declare that the meaſure propoſed has been uniformly conſidered by the Army in India, as unjuſt in itſelf, as ſubverſive of that ſyſtem which has hitherto maintained your Empire in Aſia, as deſtructive to the efficiency of your forces, and therefore as ruinous to the honour and intereſts of your Officers; and, finally, that it will be deemed a violation of the Military Arrangement recently tranſmitted to India.

" The exiſtence of your European Corps is coeval with the acquiſition of your territorial poſſeſſions. It would ill become us to obtrude their merits and their ſervices on the notice of your Honorable Court. We appeal to your Hiſtorical Records—to the victories of Clive, of Lawrence, and of Coote—victories which ſufficiently prove that as well in the acquiſition as in the defence of your Empire, your Military force conſtituted as it originally was by the wiſdom and foreſight of the great Conqueror of India, has proved itſelf adequate to the moſt arduous ſervices. Had the augmentation of you European Troops kept pace with the extenſion of your territories, we will venture to aſſert that they would at this day have been as equal to the maintenance as they proved to the acquiſition of your Empire in Aſia. Their conduct, during the late war in Myſore, teſtifies that they have not degerated; and, that in diſcipline, ſpirit, and ſucceſs they are not inferior to his Majeſty's Regiments. who excel them only in *the ſhew of parade*; an inferiority (if ſuch it is to be termed) immediately remediable, by carrying into effect the plan for recruiting them, which has been ſanctioned by your Honourable Court in the late Military arrangements.

" We therefore reſpectfully intreat your Hon. Court to withold your ſanction to the propoſed meaſure of diſbanding your veteran corps, and of ſubſtituting in their place his Majeſty's Regiments, many of them new levies, and all certainly leſs capable of efficient ſervice than troops inured to the climate of India. If there be an exceſs of European troops in that country, we humbly ſuggeſt to your Honourable Court the expediency of recalling his Majeſty's Regiments, a meaſure certainly more conſonant to juſtice than that of diſbanding your own.

" Having with great deference expreſſed our ſentiments on the juſtice of the propoſed meaſure, we intreat permiſſion to offer to your Hon. Court ſome conſiderations on its political tendency, as connected with the welfare and permanency of your Eaſtern poſſeſſions—objects which we conſider to be inſeparably blended with and dependent on the character and reſpectability of our brother Soldiers in Aſia.

" It is (in the opinion of thoſe Officers,) an incontrovertible propoſition, that he who has not occaſionally ſerved with both the deſcriptions of men, of which the armies in India are compoſed, European and Natives, cannot be a finiſhed India Officer; and its truth has been as fully proved by experience, as it muſt have been originally apparent to the authors of the preſent ſyſtem: a ſyſtem, which has been, at leaſt hitherto, found equal to the conqueſt and retention of an Empire: and which, with ſome improvement, promiſes fair to enſure the ſtability of your power!

" The French, the firſt of the European Powers that raiſed and diſcipiined corps of Sepoys, were never able to render them formidable, principally from their having wholly ſeparated this line from the European; the conſequence was, that the Officers in the Native branch, conſidering themſelves as inferior, ſoon loſt that ſelf-eſteem which is the ſoul of a military man; and became contemptible.'

" And as a proof that in their ſubſequent repreſentations they have not deviated from the opinions they then held, we beg leave to adduce the following extracts from the repreſentation tranſmitted by the Bengal army to your Hon. Court in the year 1794, a repreſentation which has been emphatically termed by themſelves the Magna Charta of their Rights:—

" We conſider it eſſential that the new arrangement preſerves this Army, as at preſent, a diſtinct independent body, without affixing to it the title of Provincial, or any other epithet implying inferiority, that every idea of diſmemberment or diſorganization be precluded, by expreſsly guarding againſt a partial transfer of the Artillery and European Infantry only, the relief of thoſe corps from England, or a diviſion of the European from the Native line; that the rule of promotion by ſeniority, upon eſtabliſhments ſeparate from each other, and from the Britiſh, be retained and confirmed; and previous to any transfer, every corps in the Company's Army, whether Cavalry, Artillery, or Infantry, European or Native, be completed with Officers from our own ſervice, on an exact equality in every reſpect, with corps of ſimilar ſtrength in the Royal Army, or with regard to the Native corps, as nearly ſo as circumſtances will admit; placing at the head of a Sepoy Battalion an Officer whoſe rank ſhall at leaſt be that of Lieutenant Colonel; ſo that the ſame rank ſhall be attached to the ſame command in both ſervices. The reſtrictions which prevent our European troops from being ſupplied with recruits levied in the ſame manner as thoſe for his Majeſty's preſent Regiments, ſhould be removed. Your Hon. Court will admit the propriety of our earneſtly deprecating any deviation from theſe points; they are ſuggeſted by the moſt attentive obſervation, confirmed through a long experience, and their reaſonableneſs is capable of eaſy and obvious demonſtration.

" It has been remarked by thoſe who have conſidered the general principles of human nature as they may be applied to the improvement of Military Science; that the firſt ſtep towards rendering ſoldiers equal to the moſt arduous enterprize, is to inſpire them with confidence and a high opinion of their proweſs; conſequently, whatever has a tendency to lower them in their own eſteem, produces a proportionate real diminution of their efficiency and value. On theſe grounds we are convinced that a diſmemberment of your forces by a partial transfer of the Artillery or European Infantry only, or their diſorganization implied in the propoſed total ſeparation of the European from the Native line would, by degrading them in the ſcale of armies, deſtroy their ſpirit, and reduce them in the courſe of a few years to a ſtate of depreſſion and contempt, and thereby furniſh an æra from which to date the decline of the Britiſh power in India.'

" Such, Hon. Sirs, are the deliberate and unalterable ſentiments of the Officers of your Indian army, on the fatal conſequences to enſue from the meaſure now propoſed; ſentiments which your Hon. Court know were drawn from them by the intimation they received that ſuch a deſign was in the contemplation of the Marquis Cornwallis. That their ſuſpicions and diſquietudes on that head were not without foundation, the preſent propoſition ſufficiently proves. But if ſuch was the ferment produced in their minds by the mere proſpect of a ſeparation of the two lines, it is unneceſſary to ſuggeſt to your Honourable Court the alarm that muſt prevail on learning that the preſent propoſition goes to the annihilation of the European corps, and that the degradation they have always deprecated from ſuch an event, will be aggravated by the ſtagnation of promotion reſulting from the Officers of European being thrown back on the eſtabliſhment of Native Infantry.

" Allow us to repreſent to your Hon. Court, that the propoſed meaſure of diſbanding the European Regiments is to your Officers infinitely more injurious than a direct transfer of thoſe Regiments to his Majeſty's ſervice, becauſe many of your Officers would then at leaſt have an option of remaining on a degraded eſtabliſhment, or the honour of becoming the immediate ſervants of his Majeſty. We may be told, indeed, that the idea of diſhonour is falſe and imaginary, but honour is the creature of imagination, and its truth or falſehood can therefore have no other ſtandard. It muſt be confeſſed, that the Officers henceforth to be attached exclusively to the Company's Native corps, will inevitably be conſidered by their countrymen as a leſs reſpectable body than the Officers of the European eſtabliſhment: that being thus conſidered by their countrymen, they will ſo eſteem themſelves, and thus eſteeming themſelves they will ſoon become ſo.

" Finally, Hon. Sirs, we once more intreat your Hon. Court to interpoſe at the preſent important criſis, in behalf of our brother Soldiers in India, becauſe we feel the deepeſt conviction that your ſanctioning the diſcretionary power propoſed to be given to the Marquis Cornwallis, will deeply wound the confidence which has hitherto been repoſed by your Officers in the juſtice and good faith of their ſuperiors in Europe, and by affording a precedent for the total abrogation of the arrangement which has been lately tranſmitted to them, will inevitably be productive of evils which we rely on the wiſdom of your Hon. Court to avert —With much conſideration and reſpect, we have the honour to be, Hon. Sirs,

" Your moſt faithful and obedient Servants,"

Signed by every Officer Preſent.

London, May, 1797.

DUBLIN,—MAY 13.

Letters were yeſterday received from the County of Monaghan ſtating that Capt. Leſlie, whith 32 of his Yeomanry corps, had been attacked by 250 United Iriſhmen, and who had the audacity to demand of Capt. Leſlie and his party their arms, which they had received but that day in Charlemont, and as the United Iriſhmen imagined. without ammunition. Captain Leſlie replied coolly, " that they ſhould have arms," and drawing a piſtol from the holſter, ſhot the leader through the body.—The men under his command following his brave example, in a ſhort time killed 20 of the aſſailants, and put the remainder to flight. Many of thoſe who eſcaped were ſeverely wounded. Twenty dead bodies were found in the road.

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